

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
Monday, October 9, 1848.
AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Postmaster at
Tabor, is Agent for this paper, Edgecombe and
the adjoining counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in re-
ceiving new subscribers and receiving for any money
due in that section.

Dr. J. B. SEAY is our authorized agent, and will re-
ceive for any money due in his neighborhood; and
will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and
recruit for the same.

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

Every republican (of course the leaders of
the federal party will not)—but every republi-
can voter in the land will fully agree with us,
that the people of this republic have a right
to know all the opinions of a candidate in
reference to public matters. Anything like
evasion or concealment under such circum-
stances, especially in one seeking the high of-
fice of President, is a fraud upon the rights
of the electors. Gen. Taylor has studiously
concealed his opinions on some of the most
abhorred and vital questions of the day. At
the North he is held up as being opposed to
the extension of slavery—while at the South
his friends are driven to the alternative of pre-
serving his two hundred slaves, and his posi-
tion, as evidence that he is sound on this sub-
ject. Notwithstanding these opposing claims
to him on the part of his own friends in the
two sections, still Gen. Taylor is perfectly
mum.

The departed patriot and statesman, Andrew
Jackson, has left his warlike voice to his
countrymen, urging them not to trust any man
who will not frankly avow his principles pre-
vious to an election. Listen to his words of
wisdom and admonition:

"I say, again, fellow-citizens, remember the
late of ancient Rome, and you will see that
days who will not tell you the frankness of
an independent freeman the principles upon
which, if elected, he will administer your govern-
ment. . . . That man deserves to be a
slave who would vote for a MUM CANDI-
DATE, where his liberties are at stake."

**GEN. TAYLOR IN FAVOR OF THE WIL-
MOT PROVISION.**

Mr. Corwin has asserted in some of his
speeches in Ohio, that he has seen a letter es-
tablishing beyond contradiction the determina-
tion of General Taylor to sanction the Wil-
mot Provision.

The "Columbus Statesman" of the 28th
ult., states that "In a speech to the free-soil-
ers, late evening, Mr. Russell of Harrison, a
leading whig member of the last legislature,
said that he had the word of Thomas Ewing,
that Mr. Corwin had assured him (Ewing) that
he had the documents in his pocket to prove
that Gen. Taylor was for the free-soil doctrine.
Mr. Ewing had not seen the letter, but had
the word of Corwin that it was in his posses-
sion."

Another witness.—Mr. Giddings addressed
the citizens of Cleveland on Wednesday last.
He threw down the gauntlet both to the Tay-
lor and the Van Buren men. In the course of
the debate and between him and the other
combatants, F. J. Prentiss, a Taylor man,
declared that he had lately had a private talk
with one Leslie Combs, (a Kentucky slave-
holder), and that Combs had lately a private
talk with Gen. Taylor, in which private talk
Gen. T. had avowed his opposition to the ex-
tension of slavery, and was in favor of the
Wilmut Provision.

Another witness.—The New Haven Journal
of Saturday, whilst it denies any knowledge
of any letter from Gen. Taylor, confesses at
once that Truman Smith admits the existence
of a letter from a correspondent, in whom he
has implicit confidence, in which he stated a
conversation he had had with Gen. Taylor,
declaring that he would not vote the Wilmut
Provision. What will the South say to all this
accumulated evidence? Will the whigs of
the South still rush on in their mad support of
him and Fillmore.—Union, 4th inst.

**WHIG FAIRNESS—INJUSTICE TO GEN.
CASS.**

The Richmond Whig, a short time since,
published an editorial, devoted exclusively to
an effort to prove that Gen. Cass was highly
objectionable to the South, and that he enter-
tained views directly hostile to southern in-
terests. That article was copied to the Pe-
tersburg Intelligencer, and to the full extent
of the circulation of these two extensively pa-
trized papers, the injustice to which we re-
fer has been disseminated.

In that article, the Whig refers to the op-
inions of Gen. Cass on the subject of slavery,
and says:

"I am no slaveholder—I never have been
—I never will be. I deprecate its existence in
principle, and pray for its abolition every-
where."

Now, the Whig knows very well that no
one would deny that those expressions were
used by Gen. Cass, but he ought to have
known the fairness, the candor, the courtesy to
have published the whole sentence, and not to
have stopped in the middle of a sentence, where
in fact there was no stop at all, and thus make
Gen. Cass say what he did not say.

To use the language of our neighbor in his
last paper, in reference to another matter, we
would say, with more than his own strong
emphasis, "Now, gentlemen, we believe it is
a rule of law that you must take all that a
witness says, and that you cannot use that
which suits you and discard that which is un-
palatable," and therefore, if the Whig had de-
sired or intended to do anything but injustice
to Gen. Cass, he should not only have finish-
ed the sentence which he divided so abruptly
and ungenerously, but he should have pub-
lished a little more of the testimony which his
own witness gave in the same document. In
order that our readers may see into the trick,
and be prepared for the future to expose it,
we will give the whole paragraph. General
Cass, in that pamphlet, says:

"We are no slaveholder. We never have
been. We never shall be. We deprecate its
existence in principle; and pray for its aboli-
tion everywhere where this can be effectually
justified, and peaceably, and easily for both
parties. But we would not carry fire, and de-
vastation, and murder, and ruin in a peaceful
community, to push on the accomplishment of
the object. But after having visited the three
quarters of the old continent, we say before
God and the world, that we have seen far
more and more frightful misery, since we have
been in Europe, and we have not visited Ire-
land yet, than we have ever seen among this
class of people in the United States. What-
ever may be said, there is much of the patri-
archal relation between the Southern planter and
the slave. And as to the physical distress
which is seen in Europe, resulting from a want
of food, and from exposure to a rigorous Win-
ter without adequate clothing, we believe it to
be so rare as not to form a just element in the
consideration of this matter. But the subject
of the emancipation of two millions and a half
of human beings, living among another popu-
lation of different race and color, and with
different habits and feeling, is one of the gravest
questions which can be submitted to society
to solve. It can safely be left only to those
who are to be so seriously affected by it; and
there it is left by the Constitution of the United
States. It is a matter with which the Gen-
eral Government has no concern."

Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st inst.,
\$11,755,289 31.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We give below some statistical information
of great interest to politicians at the present
moment. The tables are obtained from vari-
ous sources, but are all, so far as we can as-
ertain, perfectly correct.

Electoral Votes for each Candidate or Party, at the last
five Presidential Elections.

States.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.
Alabama	7	7	7	7	7
Arkansas	3	3	3	3	3
California	3	3	3	3	3
Delaware	3	3	3	3	3
District of Columbia	3	3	3	3	3
Florida	3	3	3	3	3
Georgia	7	7	7	7	7
Illinois	11	11	11	11	11
Indiana	11	11	11	11	11
Iowa	3	3	3	3	3
Kentucky	7	7	7	7	7
Louisiana	7	7	7	7	7
Maine	3	3	3	3	3
Maryland	7	7	7	7	7
Massachusetts	11	11	11	11	11
Michigan	3	3	3	3	3
Minnesota	3	3	3	3	3
Mississippi	7	7	7	7	7
Missouri	9	9	9	9	9
Montana	3	3	3	3	3
Nebraska	3	3	3	3	3
Nevada	3	3	3	3	3
New Hampshire	3	3	3	3	3
New Jersey	7	7	7	7	7
New York	33	33	33	33	33
North Carolina	11	11	11	11	11
Ohio	19	19	19	19	19
Oregon	3	3	3	3	3
Pennsylvania	23	23	23	23	23
Rhode Island	3	3	3	3	3
South Carolina	7	7	7	7	7
Tennessee	7	7	7	7	7
Texas	3	3	3	3	3
Vermont	3	3	3	3	3
Virginia	7	7	7	7	7
Washington	3	3	3	3	3
West Virginia	3	3	3	3	3
Wisconsin	3	3	3	3	3
Wyoming	3	3	3	3	3
Total	173	173	173	173	173

Note.—In 1832, the electoral votes of Ver-
mont [7] were given for Mr. Wirt, and those
of South Carolina [11] for Mr. Floyd; all the
rest for Jackson and Clay.

In 1836, the votes of Massachusetts [14]
were given for Mr. Webster, those of Tennes-
see [15] and Georgia [11] for Mr. White, and
those of South Carolina [11] for Mr. Mangum
—all the rest for Harrison and Van Buren.

In 1840, 1844, and 1848, there were but
two candidates.

Popular Vote in 1844.

States.	Clay.	Polk.
Maine	4,862	34,619
New Hampshire	4,161	17,860
Vermont	3,954	28,700
Massachusetts	10,830	67,009
Rhode Island	5,732	4,846
Connecticut	1,943	33,332
New York	15,812	233,482
New Jersey	131	33,318
Pennsylvania	3,138	161,802
Delaware	6,258	5,971
Maryland	35,984	32,676
Virginia	44,790	50,683
North Carolina	43,232	39,287
Georgia	42,104	44,048
Alabama	26,035	37,497
Mississippi	20,127	25,907
Louisiana	13,083	13,782
Tennessee	60,030	59,917
Kentucky	61,262	51,980
Ohio	8,050	135,557
Indiana	9,638	24,127
Michigan	2,106	67,867
Illinois	3,570	45,579
Missouri	31,250	41,324
Arkansas	5,504	9,546

Recapitulation of Presidential Elections.

Year.	No. of Votes.
1844	2,702,549
1840	2,402,658
1836	1,501,298
1832	1,290,498
1828	1,162,418

Majorities of Electoral Votes.

Polk over Clay in 1844,	64
Harrison over Van Buren in 1840,	174
Van Buren over Harrison in 1836,	97
Jackson over Clay in 1832,	70
Jackson over Adams in 1828,	95

Recapitulation of the Popular Vote in 1844.

Polk's majority over Clay, exclusive of South Carolina,	39,340
Majority of Polk & Birney over Clay,	101,663
Majority of Clay & Birney over Polk,	22,983

Presidential Election of 1848.

The number of States in our Union is 30.
The Senate of the United States is composed
of 54 Senators and 100 Representatives. Each
State in 1848, will be entitled to a Presi-
dential Electoral vote equal to the number of its
Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The electoral vote of the States will be as
follows:

States.	No. votes.	States.	No. votes.
1. Maine	3	11. New Hampshire	3
2. N. Hampshire	3	12. Vermont	3
3. Massachusetts	11	13. New York	33
4. Rhode Island	3	14. New Jersey	7
5. Connecticut	3	15. Pennsylvania	23
6. Vermont	3	16. Delaware	3
7. Maryland	7	17. Virginia	7
8. Virginia	7	18. North Carolina	7
9. N. Carolina	7	19. Tennessee	7
10. New York	33	20. Kentucky	7
11. New Jersey	7	21. Missouri	9
12. Pennsylvania	23	22. Illinois	11
13. Delaware	3	23. Michigan	3
14. Virginia	7	24. Indiana	11
15. North Carolina	7	25. Wisconsin	3
16. Tennessee	7	26. Iowa	3
17. Kentucky	7	27. Kansas	3
18. Missouri	9	28. Nebraska	3
19. Illinois	11	29. Minnesota	3
20. Michigan	3	30. Oregon	3
21. Indiana	11		
22. Wisconsin	3		
23. Iowa	3		
24. Kansas	3		
25. Nebraska	3		
26. Minnesota	3		
27. Oregon	3		
28. California	3		
29. Nevada	3		
30. Utah	3		
Total	290		

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

It is the antagonist of monarchy—the ad-
vocate of liberty—the defender of the consti-
tution—the friend and guide of the people,
from whom all government and all power ema-
nate. It lived in revolutionary times, and
it is the enemy of the standard under which
we conquered in triumph through its
devotions. No matter how or when tried,
democracy is ever the same. Based on the
popular suffrage, its vitality flows from the
public will, by which it is sustained, and
through which the great interests of the coun-
try are protected and advanced. No change
of circumstances—no untoward events—no
mistakes, disappointments, or defects, can
dislodge it from its deep foundation, or shake
it from its chosen seat in the bosom of the
faithful. The name "democrat," first used as
a term of reproach to the present dominant
party of the country, has so far grown into
popular use as to have securely fixed and firm-
ly established the only true line of demarcation
between republicanism and monarchy.

On the platform of principle we are one
and united. We stand banded together by
ties which must never be sundered. One and
all, then, to the battle. Remember, friends,
that democracy is again on its trial. An in-
furiated, conglomerated, and speckled opposi-
tion are now combined, and are combining
to pull down the household of the faithful
around us. Democracy, for the forty sev-
enth time in our history, is again the victim
of the same abuses, the same state slan-
ders, that in 1801 clustered around a Jef-
ferson, and threatened us with prostration.
Move on the column, we say, and let the glo-
rious results that await our toils and labors
put the last seal upon the doom of a party
whose only governing creed is our overthrow.

Heavy Political Bets.

The Washington Union, of Thursday, gives the following
evidence of the confidence of our friends:

"We have been told by good authority that
the following bets: \$3,000 that Cass and But-
ler will be elected our next President and Vice
President, \$500 on Georgia, and \$500 on Louisi-
ana. He afterwards said that he had \$10,000
more which he would be pleased to bet on
the general result."

"Another gentleman, it is also stated, bet
\$1,000 on the general result that Cass and
Butler would be elected our next President and
Vice President."

"To the points cited in your letter I do not
feel myself at liberty to express my frank op-
inion."—Gen. Taylor to Mr. Birney, June 13, 1848.

"I hold no opinion which I would not read-
ily proclaim to my assembled countrymen."—
Gen. Taylor to Capt. Allison, April 22, 1848.

**GEN. TAYLOR'S NORTHERN PLAT-
FORM.**

Hear what the Reverend Mr. Lamb says in
regard to Gen. Taylor's opinions of slavery—
This pious divine was the General's army
chaplain, and was in daily intercourse with
him for the period of six years. These senti-
ments, attributed to Gen. Taylor, have been
circulated time after time in all the Northern
papers, and have been the subject of much
evidence; they have been repeatedly
brought to his notice; yet they stand uncon-
tradicted by him, and must therefore meet his
approval, or why his expressive silence? In-
deed, this standing mute on the part of Gen.
Taylor is an affirmative pregnant, and if he
was charged with the highest offence known to
the laws, and remained silent, it would be ta-
ken as evidence conclusive of his guilt, be-
fore the highest court of criminal jurispru-
dence in the land. Mr. Lamb says:

"I never heard a word from the General in
favor of the slave system, but on the con-
trary, his decided preference for the institutions
and customs of the North."

"It is a pity that General Taylor should be
made out as a pro-slavery man, because his Gov-
ernment keeps him at the South, or for the
wrong of allowing his plantation to be on the
Mississippi, instead of the banks of the
Connecticut. We are allowed to hang no
man upon an inference."

"I assure you that, if elected, he will do
more for PEACE and EMANCIPATION than
any Northern man would be allowed to do."

But the evidence does not stop here. A cor-
respondent of the Mobile Herald, (Whig),
writing a few weeks since from Pascagoula,
where Gen. Taylor was then staying, and who
professed to give his conversations on politi-
cal topics, thus speaks of him:

"He does not hesitate to pronounce slavery
an evil, and blighting in its effects on the ag-
ricultural and commercial prosperity of the
South. To this he attributed the decay of
Virginia, and thought it would extend to
the other slave States."

Thomas Corwin, from the stump, in Clinton
county, Ohio, holds the following language:

"Gen. Taylor is an ultra abolitionist, op-
posed to the extension of slavery; and the only
reason why the General has not said so him-
self, is merely because he never had an oppor-
tunity;—that the question was not agitated
when he wrote his Allison letter; but he (Mr.
C.) had learned from other sources, from pri-
vate letters which had not been published, and
from Gen. T.'s most intimate friends in the
South, that he (Gen. T.) is with the North on
that question."

The Hon. Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania,
ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech to
a large mass meeting at Pittsburgh, says of him:

"Gen. Taylor, were he to veto a bill pro-
hibiting the extension of slavery, would be
false to the most solemn pledges. He will not
do it—he cannot—dare not!"

**PUZZLING QUESTIONS FOR THE SOUTH-
ERN WHIGS—A CHALLENGE.**

Has Gen. Taylor expressed any opinion as
to the constitutional power of Congress to pass
the Wilmut Provision?—If he has, he has
determined or any opinion that will bind him
to veto the Wilmut Provision, should it be
passed by Congress. If so, where are they to
be found?

We put these questions in a spirit of candor,
for the purpose of arriving at truth. We
call upon the Southern Whigs to answer them.

WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO ANSWER
SIMILAR QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO
GENERAL CASS. Come up to the scratch,
gentlemen, or acknowledge that YOU DARE
NOT! We give fair notice, that we shall
not accept for answer, that Gen. Taylor is
pledged by his Allison letter to veto acts of
Congress in violation of the Constitution—
UNLESS it is also asserted at the same time,
that Gen. TAYLOR maintains that the Wil-
mut Provision is UNCONSTITUTIONAL. We
are for close quarters, and are for a fight,
right to the point—we are in the field—our
glorious issue—TAKE IT UP WHO DARES!!

Will our exchanges do us the favor to pu-
miliate this challenge.—Athens Banner.

THE BUFFALO HUNT.

The Washington Union gives the following
statement in relation to the charges made
so frequently to the Government
responsible for some remissness in the dis-
charge of its duties relative to this attempt to
dismember the Mexican Republic:

"We understand, and now repeat what we
have heretofore said, that the President has
adopted all the measures justified by law for
the purpose of preventing the extension of
slavery into the territories of the United
States. His ardent desire to enforce our na-
tional obligations, and to carry into faithful
execution the late treaty of peace with Mex-
ico, has impelled him to pursue this course, al-
though in possession of no official information
in regard to such an invasion."

On the 30th August last, the Secretary of
State issued circular instructions in detail to
all the district attorneys of the Southern
States, directing them to enforce the pro-
visions of the act of Congress of the 20th April,
1818, in relation to this subject. On the same
day the Secretary of War issued an order to
Major General Zachary Taylor, now in com-
mand of the Southern Military Division of the
United States, from which the following is an
extract:

"You are directed by the President to cause
vigilance to be observed along the Mexican
frontier within the geographical division un-
der your command. Should you discover any
attempt by any portion of our citizens to in-
vade Mexico, you will employ the military
force to prevent it. If you should receive any
information of such a movement as I have al-
luded to, you will not only take prompt mea-
sures to avert it, but give early notice to the
department of all you may learn on the sub-
ject."

The Secretary of War refers Gen. Taylor to
the 8th section of the act of April 20, 1818,
for his authority, which, so far as the same
would seem to be applicable to the present
case, is as follows: "That in every case," "in
which any military expedition or enterprise
shall be begun, or set on foot, contrary to
the provisions and prohibitions of this act,"
"it shall be lawful for the President of the
United States, or such other person as he shall
have empowered for that purpose, to employ
such part of the land and naval forces of the
United States, or of the militia thereof," "for
the purpose of preventing the carrying on of
any such expedition or enterprise from the ter-
ritories or jurisdiction of the United States,
against the territories or dominions of any for-
eign prince or state, or of any colony, district,
or people, with whom the United States are at
peace."

Taylorism Dead.—The humbug is nearly
dead. The ballot box has told a definite story
not to be controverted. Whiggery has, in
fact, gained nowhere, not even in Kentucky,
and has failed everywhere else. Gen. Tay-
lor can now withdraw from the contest. The
people do not call for him; and according to his
frequent professions to be a candidate only as
long as the people wished him, he should at
once decline.—Louisville Democrat.

No More Officers Wanted.—The Washing-
ton Union informs the large number of eager young
applicants for commissions in the army, that
since the discharges which the law required
to be made at the termination of the war with
Mexico, there is no probability of any such
appointments being made for some time to
come. There are now attached to the army
fifty-eight brevet second lieutenants waiting
promotion, who will, of course, take the pre-
cedence. Of these, forty-one are graduates
from the Military Academy, and seventeen
are non-commissioned officers appointed bre-
vet lieutenants for meritorious services, under
the act of March 30, 1847.

From the Southern Argus.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Dedicated to the New Haven Taylor Club, by an
Old Coon.

ARK.—"The Mistletoe Bough."

The whig leaders met in the Chinese Hall,
And their constancy hung on the painted wall—
For the various tribes had met that day
To squabble for Taylor, and squabble for Clay;
And Truman was there with his Judas face,
Intent on getting both power and place—
For little care he for the means or end,
Which bring the offices round again.

Oh, oh, that unpaid letter!

"I'm weary of Harry," then Crittenden cried,
"To elect him our President often we've tried—
There's no use in disguising the fact—I vow
We'll be beaten again if we try to run now!"
Then on he ran and they all began
To kick and to curse at each favorite man;
And some swore strong to their dying day
They never would vote for a man but Clay.

Oh, oh, that unpaid letter, &c.

They squabbled all night, and they squabbled next day,
Still some were for Taylor and some for Clay;
Some for old Whitey and some for black Dan,
Some for a northern or southern man—
But the dough-heads ruled, and the blood-hounds
And the coons decreed that old Zack should run;
And Morehead, the shrewd, was deputed to tell
Old Zack that the coons loved him well.

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Oh, oh, that unpaid letter, &c.

He wrote that night—it was mailed next day—
But no answer came—a month passed away!
The coons were struck with amazement all!
Yet never an answer came at all.

The loons grinned, but the coons were cross—
And Morehead vowed that the mails were lost!
While Truman he cried, "where the d—l's old
Zack?"

That he does not send us an answer back!
Oh, oh, that unpaid letter, &c.

At last an old package, all thumbed and worn,
Was found in the Dead Letter Office one morn-
The seal was torn off! the clerks—didn't they
For the Museum Letter was there, with more!
Oh, the truth must be told—Mr. Morehead failed
The postage to pay! when his letter he mailed;
And that hunched epistle lay mouldering there—
"Cos old Zack hadn't got the ten cents to